

## Greece to mend its ties with Israel

By LEE STOKES  
Special to The Jerusalem Post

ATHENS. — Current events are forcing Greece to re-examine its Middle East policy, and this may result in an improvement of relations with Israel.

Though Foreign Ministry officials insist that "our principles alone guide us," Western diplomats here see a new "maturity" in the handling of their foreign policy by the Greek socialists. One diplomat commented, "Greece has entered the age of real politik."

Thus, the Greek socialist government sees the inauguration of a House of Greece at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem this month and a visit to Israel by an Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation in May as a move in this direction.

Relations between the two countries reached an all-time low after the 1982 war in Lebanon.

Although both events are relatively low key, they form part of the government's discreet efforts to improve ties with Israel, beginning with culture and commerce, without provoking a backlash from either the staunchly pro-Palestinian and powerful left-wing of the ruling Pasok Party, the influential pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE), or the Arab states with which Greece has traditional friendly ties.

Yet Greece's first Socialist administration, which has been Israel's most ardent critic within the European Economic Community and the first EEC member state to grant full diplomatic status to the PLO, is not the initiator of Greece's support for Palestinian self-determination.

Previous conservative governments also saw Greek interests as lying with the Arab world. For Greece's commercial ties with the Arab world remain strong, with almost a quarter of all exports or over 60 billion drachmas (\$600 million) going to the Arab states. Greece's geopolitical situation in the eastern Mediterranean also makes it sensitive to events in the Middle East.

Andreas Papandreu's strong support for the Palestinian cause, diplomatic sources here say, is both a continuation of the traditionally good ties Greece has enjoyed with the Arab world, and part of an overall policy to lessen Greek dependence on the West, and especially the United States. By improving ties with Greece's Balkan, Mediterranean and Arab neighbours, Athens thought it could act as a bridge between them and the West, while gaining from both political influence, trade and investment.

However, relations with Balkan and Arab neighbours have not improved significantly in the 30 months the Socialists have been in power, while Arab investments have failed to materialize.

Greece's rapid recognition of diplomatic status for the PLO delegation in Athens, its severe criticism of Israel's invasion and ongoing policies in Lebanon, added to its refusal to recognize Israel *de jure*, have resulted in a backlash from the EEC and the U.S.

Diplomatic sources here point out that American Jewry has not been forthcoming in support of the Greek lobby's attempts in Congress to curtail aid to Turkey, while the European community has called on Greece to grant Israel full diplomatic recognition. At the moment, Israel has a diplomatic representation in Athens, equal in status to that of the PLO.

Such considerations, diplomatic sources say, have made it imperative for Greece to improve ties with Israel. But Greek officials

(Continued on Page 3)

## Karamanlis: PLO is sole representative

CAIRO (AP). — Greek President Constantine Karamanlis and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak have agreed the Palestinian issue "is at the core of Middle East problems and it must be resolved in the framework of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and the right of all states to live within recognized and secure boundaries."

This was stated by Foreign Minister Karamanlis following three hours of talks between Karamanlis and Mubarak yesterday. The Greek leader arrived here on Monday for a five-day visit and was conferred twice with Mubarak. Ali said that both leaders knew that the PLO "is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and it should be taken into consideration in the peace process."



Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy and U.S. Marine Corps Commandant General Paul Kelley take the salute at a ceremony welcoming Kelley at General Staff Headquarters yesterday. Kelley, here on a two day visit, was scheduled to tour military bases and meet tomorrow with Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

## Reagan, defending arms deal, says Jordan is vital to peace

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan yesterday strongly defended U.S. support for Jordan in the search for Arab-Israeli peace.

"Today," he declared, "Jordan is crucial to the peace process. For that very reason, Jordan, like Israel, is confronted by Syria and faces military threats and terrorist attacks."

He added: "Since the security of Jordan is crucial to the security of the entire region, it is in America's strategic interest — and I believe it is in Israel's strategic interest — for us to help meet Jordan's legitimate needs for defence against the growing power of Syria and Iran."

Reagan, during a long address to nearly 2,000 delegates attending the Young Leadership Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, was referring to his proposed sale of more than 1,600 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. Israel's friends in Congress have mounted a strong campaign to try to block that sale.

Although speaking before a national Jewish audience, Reagan addressed that issue, and other controversial ones, directly. "Such assistance to Jordan," he said, "does not threaten Israel, but enhances

the prospects for Mideast peace by reducing the dangers of radical threats."

Reaffirming his September 1, 1982, Arab-Israeli peace initiative as "the best option for all the parties," Reagan said the U.S. must protect moderate Arabs who seek peace from the radical pressures that have done such harm in Lebanon. Syria is trying to lead a radical effort to dominate the region through terrorism and intimidation aimed, in particular, at America's friends. One such friend, whom we continue to urge to negotiate with Israel, is King Hussein of Jordan.

Reagan continued: "This is an historic moment in the Middle East. Syria must decide whether to allow Lebanon to regain control over its own destiny or condemn it to occupation."

Regarding Lebanon, the president said the Syrians had "forced the Lebanese government to renounce the May 17 agreement with Israel precisely because it was a good agreement. Now, those who have chosen this course will have to find other ways to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces."

Reagan urged "Arab governments and the Palestinian Arabs" to negotiate directly with Israel. "And

if Arab negotiators step forward," he said, "Israel must decide if she will take the risks necessary to attain the real security that comes only with genuine peace. I have no doubt that, given that choice, Israelis will once again have the courage to choose peace."

After restating support for his 1982 peace plan, the Camp David accord and UN Security Council resolution 242, the president added: "It is time for the Arab world to negotiate directly with Israel and to recognize Israel's right to exist."

He was warmly applauded at that point, but there was silence when he added: "We hope the government of Israel will understand that continued settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza will make the peace process more difficult."

Reagan did not specifically mention the pending legislation in Congress to force the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Reagan administration is strongly opposed to that effort, fearing all sorts of dangerous ramifications in the Arab and Islamic world. But the president indirectly voiced his opposition by saying:

"Peace can only come about through the give and take of direct

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Voters brave snow, rain in U.S. primaries

NEW YORK (AP). — Voters in the South and New England, some braving snow or pelting rain, went to the polls to make their choice for the Democratic Party's presidential nominee yesterday as most candidates made a final pitch in the southern states.

Walter Mondale, needing a victory to sustain his candidacy, campaigned for southern votes yesterday, while Gary Hart kept up his barrage of television ads as the Democratic presidential contenders arrived at a crossroads.

The elections in five states and caucuses in four more were pivotal for Mondale in his effort to blunt Hart's winning streak. Senator John Glenn, deep in debt, sought survival hopes for an unexpected victory in Alabama. Former Senator George McGovern was also on the ropes — he said he'd quit if he finished lower than second in Massachusetts.

Reverend Jesse Jackson was relying on a heavy Black vote in Alabama to invigorate his effort. On the eve of the voting, polls indicated a mixed bag: Hart, the Colorado senator, led in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Mondale led comfortably in Alabama. But Georgia looked very close and so did Florida.

At stake are 51 delegates in nine states, more than one fourth the number needed to secure the nomination at the Democratic national convention in San Francisco July 16-19. To win the nomination, a candidate must have more than half of 3,933 delegates.

## Top policeman suspended for 'talk'

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A senior Tel Aviv police officer has been suspended for leaking classified information to the press.

Nitzav-Mishne Assaf Hefetz was suspended by order of Inspector-General Rav-Nitzav Arye Ivztan after Ivztan informed Interior Minister Yosef Burg that an internal investigation revealed Hefetz was the source of a story released to the *Ma'ariv* newspaper last weekend.

The story quoted a high-ranking Tel Aviv officer as saying that "an order from above" halted an investigation of the group arrested

last week as suspects in the sabotage attempt at the Temple Mount.

Police have vigorously denied there was any such order. They have explained that information provided to the *Jerusalem Post* by the Tel Aviv police about the Temple Mount plotters was barely substantial, yet it was followed up immediately.

The *Ma'ariv* report alleged that Jerusalem police did not act on the information because of the "order from above."

A statement issued by Ivztan's office yesterday made no reference to the *Ma'ariv* story, saying only that

Hefetz had been suspended for "giving classified information to unauthorized personnel."

Hefetz headed the elite Central Tel Aviv Police unit, based in Rehov Dizengoff.

Nitzav Yehzekel Carthy yesterday told the Knesset Interior Committee that there was no order from above to halt the investigation into the gang eventually arrested in connection with the sabotage attempt.

Carthy said that the information received by the Jerusalem police was acted upon "to its full extent."

The *Jerusalem Post* reported on (Continued on Page 3)

## Police quiz Uzan about loan

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Labour Minister Aharon Uzan yesterday gave the police his version of an alleged offence committed while Uzan was agriculture minister in the mid 1970s.

The police are expected to complete their investigation in the next few days and will give the material to Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir to decide whether to press charges.

In a meeting with Nitzav Yehzekel Carthy, head of the police criminal investigation department, and with Tat-Nitzav Binyamin Siegel, head of the fraud division, Uzan said he returned a \$7,000 loan to Natan Hovav, who was then secretary of Moshav Shula in Galilee.

Some reports in the past have alleged that Hovav received favours from Uzan for his personal benefit and for that of the moshav.

## Winter returns with heavy rain, cold

Jerusalem Post Staff

Heavy rains fell throughout the country yesterday for the first time in over a month, bringing some relief to drought-stricken farmers.

During the day about 30 millimetres of rain fell in the Jezreel Valley, the same quantity that fell there during the entire month of February. Storms in the north filled dry stream beds in Galilee and the Golan Heights and brought snow to Mount Hermon.

Winter's return to the Negev

enabled farmers to stop irrigating their fields. However, the drought damage there has already been considerable.

The storms also raged in Lebanon, where Israel Defence Forces positions on Jebel Barukh report heavy snow falling since Monday night. IDF snowplows are keeping the main roads from becoming blocked by snow.

The rains are expected to continue today.

## Shamir declares Soviets 'hate Israel'

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday that the Soviet Union refused to renew its diplomatic ties with Israel because of "irrational hatred for the Jewish people and its state."

In a speech at a solidarity meeting for Soviet Jews in Jerusalem (see page 3), Shamir said the Soviet Union had diplomatic relations even

with the "most reactionary" countries, but it refused to have diplomatic ties with Israel.

"No logical explanation has ever been given for this ... and if the State of Israel is not on the Soviet Union's map of diplomatic relations, then it exists in the Soviet media as a target for attacks and very harsh slander," he said.

## Lausanne conference agrees on cease-fire

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

LAUSANNE, Switzerland. — Lebanon's warring Christian and Moslem factions yesterday agreed on a cease-fire to take effect along civil-war fronts in Lebanon as of 9 p.m. last night.

Agreement was announced in an official statement distributed to reporters during a late-afternoon session of Lebanon's National Reconciliation Conference.

Michel Samaha, a senior adviser to Lebanese President Amia Jemayel, said the cease-fire plan "does not need any signatures. It is adopted by all participants in the conference."

Despite the cease-fire announcement three hours before, heavy shelling by Druse and Shi'ite forces directed at East Beirut was reported last night at midnight by Israel Radio.

Disagreement had erupted in an earlier session over whether Jemayel should sign the plan as a party to the Lebanese conflict or as the head of state.

The plan listed six points to ensure a permanent cease-fire and to restore stability and security to the devastated nation.

The points were listed in the Arabic text of the agreement as:

- Orders to all warring factions to abide by a cease-fire as of 9 p.m. on Tuesday, March 19, 1984;

- Formation of a military committee on the highest possible military level from all sides. This committee will meet (Wednesday) in Beirut and will be given extended prerogatives to consolidate a permanent cease-fire and take all appropriate measures to ensure the above;

- Formation of cease-fire supervisory committees to be composed

of retired army and internal security (police) forces. They will be linked with the security committee and will be provided with its needs of communication and movement by the government;

- The security committee will separate combatants along all battlefronts and will set up equal buffer zones to avoid the occurrence of clashes;

- Reopening the Beirut Airport and port and the security committee will take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of this decision;

- Halting all information campaigns by news media of the rival parties.

The agreement came after random shelling rocked Beirut's Christian and Moslem sectors for a second straight day yesterday.

The shelling killed at least 27 civilians and wounded 115 others, police said. It was the worst wave of shelling attacks on residential neighbourhoods in a month.

Participants said all had agreed on a comprehensive cease-fire plan in the morning session, but differences emerged when Druse leader Walid Jumblatt insisted that Jemayel sign the accord as a party to the Lebanese conflict and not as a head of state. "If this is going to be his (Jemayel's) position then the conference should stop here. There's no reason to continue," an aide, Hassan Hamade, quoted the Druse leader as saying at the end of the morning session. "The so-called President Jemayel does not realize yet that he is at war with the Lebanese people," he quoted Jumblatt as saying. Samaha, however, told newsmen that the talks were difficult, but the atmosphere was positive. Samaha admitted there was a problem over the signing of the cease-fire plan. "The president is not a party, but he is the president of the republic," Samaha

said. He denied that Syrian vice-president Abdul-Halim Khaddam had supported Jumblatt's position. "Khaddam is playing a very positive role," he said.

He said Syria views dialogue as the only way to resolve this problem, and that the military option cannot bring about any settlement.

Khaddam believes the list of priorities should include: tackling the Israeli occupation of Lebanon; reaching a national understanding that would guarantee equal rights and opportunities to all communities; ensuring security and discussing the issue of the Lebanese army, which split during the latest round of civil war which began last month; and forming a government of national coalition grouping all parties to oversee the implementation of an agreement on a national entente agreement.

The official representative of the Lebanese Forces in Jerusalem, Pierre Yazbek, said last night that the Lebanese Forces do not consider themselves bound by the decisions of the Lausanne talks, at which they are not represented.

Referring specifically to yesterday's decision by the conference to reactivate the security commission in Lebanon, Yazbek said that the command council of the Lebanese Forces is the sole body authorized to decide on any nominations to and possible modification of the security commission that affect the Lebanese Forces. Although the council has reaffirmed its determination to consolidate the cease-fire in a decisive and definitive manner, it had not received any communication from Lausanne by last night, Yazbek said. He reiterated that the Lebanese Forces do not consider themselves bound by any decision taken by the Lausanne conference.

## Hospital injunction extended

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 24-hour injunction issued Monday against striking government-hospital workers was extended yesterday until next Sunday afternoon.

Conditions in the government hospitals were much improved yesterday after workers returned to their jobs in the afternoon of the sixth day of the strike.

In the early part of the hearing, Labour Court Judge Nehemia Gutman said he would not extend the injunction against the 13,000 nurses and administrative and housekeeping staff of the country's 32 government hospitals unless the Treasury withdrew its request to deal separately with the nurses and the other strikers.

A Histadrut official told The *Jerusalem Post* it does not wish to see precedents created whereby groups of striking workers are separated one from the other, even though the Histadrut does not support this particular strike.

Gutman ordered the Civil Service Commission to meet with the strikers and to report to the court on any progress made by 10 a.m. Sunday. The Finance Ministry will discuss the nurses' demands for a committee to study the gap between the work conditions of government nurses as compared to nurses working in the Histadrut's Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals.

## Staff plan to close Rothschild Hospital

By DAVID RUDGE

HAIFA. — The workers of the Rothschild hospital announced yesterday that they will shut the hospital by April unless the Health Ministry rescinds its decision to stop funds for the partially completed west-wing project.

The shutdown will be phased starting next Sunday with the closure of out-patients departments. On that day they will also stop admitting patients for "elective treatment" and start sending patients home.

## Stock prices slump

TEL AVIV. — Share prices on the stock exchange fell sharply yesterday for the third day in a row. The General Share Index, commercial banks excluded, slumped 6.77 per cent.

Newspaper reports regarding financial difficulties at Danot Investments led to the suspension of the Danot shares from market trading. Danot management, in a communique to the exchange, denied the reports.

## Two soldiers hurt in Lebanon

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded yesterday morning in South Lebanon when their patrol came under automatic-weapons fire in the Ein Hilwe refugee camp.

This was the latest in a series of attempted attacks on Israeli Defence Forces patrols at Ein Hilwe in recent weeks.

In another incident yesterday afternoon, an explosive charge was discovered by an IDF patrol on a main road used by the IDF near Sidon. The charge was exploded harmlessly.

The port of Sidon was closed yesterday, as it has been since last week's attacks there on Israeli troops in which one soldier was killed and 10 were wounded.



Relatives of 'refuseniks' yesterday ask Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor to help them bring their families here at an Assembly of Identification with Soviet Jewry in the Knesset.

## Mother's plea for 'refusednik'

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Post Knesset Reporter

Rahel Kushnir, the mother of a Soviet Jewish *refusednik*, yesterday called for an intensification of the struggle for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Speaking in the Knesset's Chagall Hall at an assembly of solidarity with Soviet Jewry, she recounted how she came on aliyah in 1973 with her younger son, confident that her older son, Alex, then serving in the navy, would join them here two years later. He is still in Odessa.

Twice a year Kushnir, a widow, sends him a new "invitation." Twice a year he (and others like him)

resubmits an application for an exit visa, and twice a year he is refused. She has not seen Alex for 14 years. He is now 36, a bachelor, alone, and in poor health.

Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor charged Soviet Jewish dropouts with worshipping the golden calf and defaming Israel. He said the gates of the Soviet Union could be opened only by working for that aim the year round and not just one week a year.

Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer said that it is the duty of those who live in freedom to persist in the struggle until all the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

13.3.1984	MIN	MAX	
C	F	F	
AMSTERDAM	2	5	Clear
BRUSSELS	2	5	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	3	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	3	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	10	Clear
HONG KONG	16	22	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	26	38	Clear
LISBON	5	10	Clear
LONDON	2	5	Cloudy
MADRID	4	12	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-13	-4	Clear
NEW YORK	-10	-1	Snow
OSLO	3	7	Cloudy
PARIS	1	3	Cloudy
PRINCE OF WALES	1	3	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	17	25	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	5	Cloudy
TOKYO	2	5	Cloudy
TORONTO	-1	3	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	3	Cloudy
ZURICH	-1	3	Clear

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.  
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THE WEATHER	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	92	6-10	10
Golan	91	6-10	10
Nahariya	81	4-8	8
Salad	81	4-8	8
Haifa Port	57	12-16	16
Tiberias	59	10-20	18
Nazareth	68	7-13	13
Afula	57	10-17	16
Shomron	76	7-11	12
Tel Aviv	53	12-18	17
B-G Airport	58	11-17	17
Jericho	36	12-22	21
Gaza	74	12-16	16
Beersheba	69	9-14	16
Eilat	32	11-21	22

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor yesterday met with Laurent Fabius, the French Minister of Trade and Industry.

Savidor also received a Greek delegation headed by former president Constantinos Tsatsos. The group also met Deputy Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidon.

State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik yesterday met with Swiss Ambassador Pierre Simonin.

Nitzav-Mishne Eytan Ben-Yoshua, head of the Israel Police traffic division, will speak on "Traffic Problems in Israel" at the weekly meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at 7 p.m. in the YMCA today.

The weekly meeting of the Haifa Rotary Club will hear "My Job" talks at the Nof Hotel, at 1 p.m. today.

## Yekutieli Shevah, 78

HAIFA (Itim). — A veteran member of the Hagana in Haifa, Yekutieli Shevah, was buried yesterday in Kfar Samir at the southern approaches to the city. Shevah, whose underground name was "Dr. Miller," was responsible for arms purchases and arms caches during the pre-state period in Haifa and the North.

He died Monday at the age of 78. Among the mourners at the funeral was Mayor Arye Gurel.

## Husband, wife punished for driving offences

ASHDOD (Itim). — An Ashdod man, Moshe Kaplansky, yesterday had his driver's licence revoked for five years and was fined 153,000 for allowing his wife to drive his car although she has no licence. The Ashdod Magistrate's Court fined his wife a similar sum and barred her from receiving a licence for five years.

## Elton John to perform

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
British pop singer Elton John is scheduled to give one concert here next month.

John is to appear at Ramat Gan Stadium on April 14 with a 35-piece band. The concert organizers hope for a crowd of 30,000.

After Israel, John is to give concerts in Yugoslavia and Poland.

## SUBSTITUTION

— Mahler's First Symphony will be played during the 6th and 7th series of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's 7th concert for subscribers (today and tomorrow) in Tel Aviv instead of Brahms' violin concerto.

## Mount Zion Fellowship

PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM 1984  
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Everyone welcome — entrance free  
Details: Halcyon House, 13 Ragheb Nashashibi, Sheikh Jarrah, Jerusalem, Tel 02-283984

## TOMORROW — Haga (Civil Defence) Exercise in Haifa

Tomorrow, Thursday, March 15, there will be a Haga exercise in Haifa. During the exercise, the sound of firing and explosions will be heard, and the sirens will sound the all clear. In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.

# HOME AND WORLD NEWS

On early elections issue

## Tami decides: No move till mid-May at earliest

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tami will not move for early elections before mid-May and will not shake the coalition before the Knesset takes its spring recess at the end of the month, The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday from reliable Tami sources.

This decision frustrates Labour Party plans to advance elections to this summer from the legally scheduled date of November 1985. If in late spring or summer, Tami does opt for early elections, they would probably not be held before November, 1984.

Tami leaders yesterday categorically denied rumours that the party is hatching a secret deal with Labour to bring down the government, or to move for early elections before the Knesset begins its recess on April 1. If legislation re-scheduling the elections is adopted before the recess, they could be held in early July.

The Tami denials, however, have not eased Likud vigilance or allayed its suspicions. The Likud has not forgotten that a few months ago Tami held the government to ransom over its budgetary demands and threatened to topple it with cliff-hanger maneuvers. A Herut minister and a leading Likud source told The Post last night that Herut does not rule out a surprise by Tami. "The fact that rumours are rife about a deal with Labour cannot be dismissed by our side."

But according to Tami's Deputy Labour and Social Affairs Minister Ben-Zion Rubin, Tami has "no subversive plans. We are part of the coalition and are loyal to it."

He said that Tami will not make any decision on the elections' issue till mid-May.

Explaining his party's stand, Rubin said: "The nation is now in the midst of an economic experiment. As part of the coalition and as citizens of this nation, we consider it

only fair that the efforts now being made to heal our economic ills be given a fair chance to succeed. We have a new finance minister who also deserves a chance."

The sceptical Herut minister, however, told The Post that several months ago, when "the economic experiment and the finance minister were even newer, Tami was ready to threaten the government. They might do it again."

Rubin admitted that the Alignment has been making continuous overtures to Tami regarding early elections. "There are daily attempts to convince us to switch our support." But he stressed that contacts with Labour are not official and consist mostly of meetings in the Knesset members' dining room. "We will not hold formal talks as long as we are part of the coalition," he stressed.

The Tami leadership has asked members of its branches to fill out questionnaires concerning early elections. Most of the answers thus far received are against advancing the elections," The Post was told.

But Tami in the past has not been short of pretexts for leaving the coalition. Labour Minister Aharon Uzan has now proposed a total freeze on all pay, prices and currency devaluations in order to give the economy a respite. Tami has not indicated whether this proposal is an ultimatum. Rubin said: "We are not making our membership in the coalition conditional, but if none of our proposals are accepted, we will have cause for sad thoughts during the Knesset recess."

Asher Wallfish adds:

In the Knesset yesterday, Uzan had an hour's tête-à-tête with Labour's Yitzhak Rabin, but nothing was disclosed later about their conversation. However, it is not believed to have made the prospects of early elections more likely.

## Kiryat Ata municipal strike to be halted pending talks

Jerusalem Post Staff

Kiryat Ata's 700 municipal employees are due to suspend their strike over non-payment of wages for 24 hours from tomorrow morning pending negotiations between Mayor Ya'acov Ben-Daniel and the Interior Ministry.

The workers, who have not received their February salaries, said that unless the problem is solved by tomorrow morning, they will renew their all-out strike.

In Yeroham, Baruch Elmekias, head of the local council, said yesterday he is not going to recall municipal employees from an in-

definite vacation until the Interior Ministry agrees to cover the 15200 million deficit left by the previous administration, which was not elected but appointed by the ministry. He said the ministry's latest offer, made Monday night, was 15105m.

Municipal workers in Hatzor Haglit were to begin a general strike this morning to press their demand for payment of their February salaries. Eli Haffon, the local authority head, said in an interview yesterday: "The council has no money, and there is no possibility of paying the salary of even one worker."

## High-school teachers in labour dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Secondary School Teachers Association yesterday declared a labour dispute against the Union of Local Authorities over non-payment of teachers' salaries. The association told Nahman Uri, national labour-relations director, that the local authorities have no right to withhold teachers' salaries that the Education and Culture Ministry transfers to them on time.

There are teachers' pay disputes in Beit Shemesh, Kiryat Ata and Yeroham. Such disputes have

erupted over teachers' pay in about 12 localities, half of them in non-Jewish ones, since the school year began in September.

After the 15-day cooling-off period required by law, the teachers will take "professional action," which may include a general strike of high-school teachers employed by the local authorities. "We are tired of being hostages," Association chairman Shoshana Bayer said. "On one hand, they don't pay the teachers on time. On the other hand, if teachers strike in protest, they dock the teachers' pay."

## Consumer groups clash over rights day

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's two main consumer groups, the Israel Consumer Council (ICC) and the Histadrut Consumer Protection Authority (CPA), will mark tomorrow's World Consumer Rights Day separately, after failing to agree on a joint visit to the nation's leaders.

An ICC delegation is to meet this afternoon with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and a CPA delegation is to call on President Chaim Herzog next Tuesday, as part of its Consumer Month activities.

Originally the council had sought to meet with the president at Beit Hanassi, but clashed with its rival over details of a proposed joint visit.

In the end, each group made its own plans.

Today's council visit will be led by its chairman, Dov Barzilai, and executive director, Ada Levanon.

Tomorrow both consumer organizations are to appear before a special session of the Knesset Economic Committee in Tel Aviv to propose legislation to help consumers.

World Consumer Rights Day, sponsored by the International Organization of Consumer Unions, marks the anniversary of a statement on consumer rights by late U.S. president John Kennedy.

## OPPOSITION

— An exhibit on opposition to Nazism in the 1930s and the war years opened yesterday afternoon at Tel Aviv University in a ceremony attended by German Ambassador Niels Hansen. Bundestag member Gerhart Baum addressed the audience.

## REFUSEDNIK

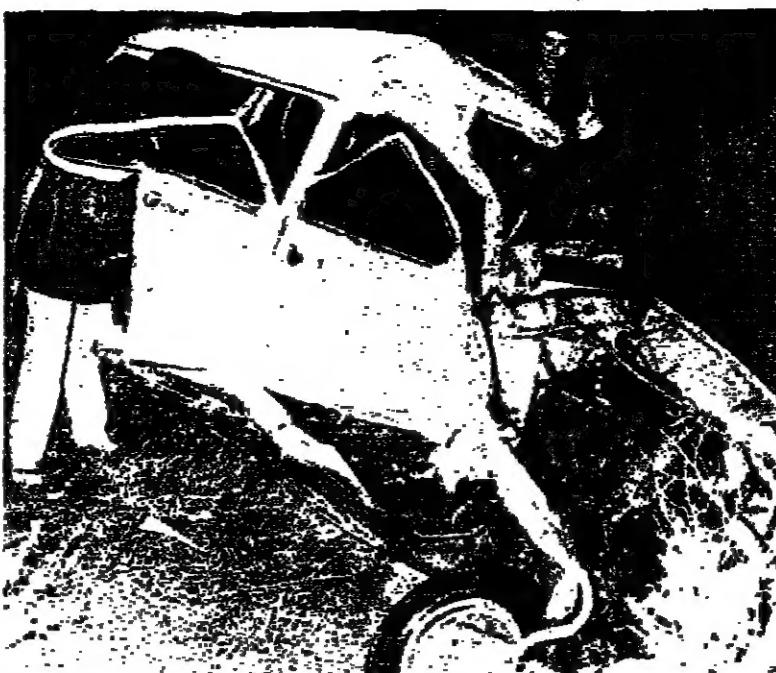
(Continued from Page One)

Prisoners of Zion are freed, until Jewish culture may be freely taught and disseminated, and until all Soviet Jews who wish to come to Israel are permitted to do so.

Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres said Communism had overpowered the church, the various national movements, and the Russian people. But it had not intimidated the Jewish people, which stands up for its rights despite the secret police, persecution and torture.

The assembly was sponsored by the Knesset Speaker, the Aliya and Absorption Committee, and the Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

When the assembly came to a close, a man from the audience rose to complain that all that had been heard was "nice words but no *tachia*" (nothing practical). He later identified himself as Dr. Ernst Yehuda Mendelson, who testified at the Leningrad trial and came to Israel in 1971. (MKs eat black bread, Page 3.)



The IDF Renault 4 lies by the side of the Jerusalem-Jericho road after a three-way road accident yesterday afternoon in which a woman was killed.

## Woman killed, 4 badly hurt in three-way road accident

A woman was killed and five persons were seriously injured in a three-way road accident yesterday afternoon on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

The chain of accidents began at about 4:30 p.m., when an Israel Defence Forces Renault-4 coming from Jerusalem skidded on the road near Nebi Musa, about 10 kilometres west of Jericho. While still in its skid, the Renault collided with a minibus coming in the opposite direction. A third vehicle, a Ford Escort behind the Renault, tried to brake, but skidded on the wet road and crashed into the Renault, veered off the road and fell some 30 metres into the wadi.

The dead woman was the driver of the Ford car and four of the badly injured were her passengers. The driver of the Renault was also badly injured.

The badly injured passengers in the Ford car were rescued by an Air Force helicopter. The rescuers let themselves down on ropes, lifted the victims out of the wrecked car and then all five were flown to Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus. Later, they were transferred to Bikur Cholim Hospital.

The woman killed was Hannah Edri, 60, of Jerusalem. Two members of her family were seriously injured: Gise Edri, 25, and Terese Edri, 22, both of Jerusalem. Two other passengers in the car were also seriously injured: Yosef Asfir, 22, and Moshe Asfir, 25, both of Jerusalem.

Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy yesterday called on all IDF drivers, as well as all civilian drivers, to drive safely. (Itim)

## Police hold fifth suspect in Ramallah bus shooting

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A fifth suspect in the recent spate of terrorist incidents by Jews has been arrested as a result of the investigation into the Ramallah bus shooting last week. The Jerusalem Post has learned that more than one of the arrested suspects are cooperating.

The fifth suspect, an American old serving in the Israel Defence Forces, is also a known Kach activist. On the day the original four were arrested, he was on the scene at the Russian Compound with a bundle of clothes and some Tefillin (phylacteries) for his comrades.

The man was arrested as a result of the interrogation of the four, but is not directly involved in the Ramallah incident, in which seven persons were wounded. Police sources indicated his name came up in connection with other alleged crimes involving Kach members.

At least two of the men under arrest have told police investigators about other incidents in which they were involved, including a firebombing attempt on the offices of the *Al-Fajr* newspaper in Jerusalem. A videotaped reconstruction of that incident has been made.

Other incidents about which the original four are being questioned include some of the grenade attempts on non-Jewish institutions in

Jerusalem, vandalism of Arab property near Kiryat Arba, the shooting assault on the Islamic University in Hebron, in which three persons were killed and more than a dozen wounded, and the arson of the Baptist Church in Jerusalem two years ago.

According to police sources, a charge sheet against the five for their complicity in a range of incidents will soon be prepared.

Meanwhile, Attorney Meir Shechter is still trying to meet with his clients, and to arrange for Kach leader Meir Kahane's passport to be released by the police custody so that he may travel to the U.S. for fund-raising and political activity.

Shechter yesterday proposed that a police officer attend a meeting between him and his clients, but the police last night said that no decision had been made on the subject.

Shechter told The Post he wants to know whether his clients have told the police anything — "and if they haven't, I'll tell them to keep quiet. If they have, I want to know what they said."

Sgan-Nitzav Arie Schneiderscher told the Magistrate's Court on Monday that the police want to keep the lawyer away from his client to prevent "the leaking of information" regarding the case, which the police have told the court "involves state security and serious crimes."

## Palestinian arrested at Israeli mission

ATHENS (AP). — The police yesterday arrested a Palestinian Arab carrying a pistol outside the Israeli diplomatic mission in a northern suburb of the Greek capital, a security police spokesman said.

The spokesman said two men accompanying the unidentified Arab ran off as police moved in and escaped arrest.

He said the Arab was being interrogated at Athens's suburban police headquarters and more information would be available later.

An official at the mission declined to give details of the incident.

## 3 new Jordan MPs are hardline Moslems

AMMAN (AP). — Winners of Jordan's first parliamentary election in 17 years were made public yesterday, and three of the eight successful candidates are known as Moslem fundamentalists.

Political parties are outlawed in Jordan, but the candidates chosen in Monday's elections for seats from Amman, Irbid and Tafelch are known to favour Moslem fundamentalism.

The election of the three men brought to seven the number of members in the 60-seat lower house of parliament who favour Moslem fundamentalism.

Interior Minister Suleiman Arar said more than half of the 558,551 registered voters out of a population of more than three million had a cast ballots. It was the first time women were permitted to vote in Jordan.

## West Bankers found Arafat 'vigorous, with high morale'

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

The 39 West Bank Arab leaders who met with Yasser Arafat in Amman at the beginning of this month found the PLO chairman emerging from the nadir of his expulsion from Tripoli with renewed vigour and mounting morale, according to a reliable non-official source.

Arafat's rebound was attributed by the West Bankers to the untarnished status he enjoys in important Arab states like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. Arafat takes his rejection by Syria philosophically and does not expect anything from the present Damascus government. The Jerusalem Post was told.

These impressions, gleaned from the returning West Bankers, do not quite tally with the contentions of Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, the civilian coordinator of activities in the administered areas. On Monday, he said they had reported finding Arafat looking "broken and worn out."

Forty West Bank Arab dignitaries went to Amman, and despite a stern Israeli ban on seeing Arafat, 39 of them met with the PLO chairman in the royal guest house. The lone 40th man said he was sick that day.

Arafat came to the meeting accompanied by his political adviser, Hani al-Hassan; his military lieutenant, Abu Jihad; his organization and intelligence aide, Ibrahim al-Hassan; and the man responsible for PLO activities in the areas held by Israel, Mahmoud Abu Sitte. It was Abu Sitte who drew up the list of the 40 men invited to meet with Arafat, in the course of negotiations conducted earlier by emissaries.

The West Bankers told Arafat that continued Israeli settlement would leave nothing left to negotiate in a year or two, if he did not give King Hussein power of attorney to negotiate in the name of the PLO.

The dignitaries sounded a blast at the Abu Musa rebels in the PLO and at breakaway leaders like George Habash, without actually

naming them. Such people, they said, exploit the suffering of the Palestinians to advance their own interests.

"You can't compare the man who gets the flogging with the man who counts the number of lashes," they told Arafat, quoting a common Arabic proverb. "We are the ones who are being flogged, but in Damascus all they do is count the lashes."

Arafat was pleased with this reiteration of traditional West Bank support for the mainstream PLO against the dissidents. However, he disappointed his visitors by saying he would negotiate with the king on a solution to the Palestine problem sponsored by a united Arab world. He ignored their plea to give Hussein power of attorney.

The West Bankers, discouraged by Arafat's slogans and generalizations, fared no better with the king when they met with him at his palace. The Post was told.

Only half a dozen of the 40 personalities were invited to meet with the king, who checked the list personally. The Post was told.

Hussein replied to the West Bankers' plea to talk to Israel on their behalf by reminding them that at the Rabat Arab summit, he had warned of the consequences if he were divested of his responsibility for the West Bank. He would not deviate in the slightest from the Arab consensus, he said, dashing his guests' expectations to the ground.

(Reports reaching Jerusalem from Washington show that the king is giving American diplomats a different story about his intentions vis-à-vis the PLO and the future of the areas, and hinting that if the U.S. administration would only wring some concessions from Israel he would come to the negotiating table. However, Israeli experts support the impression of the West Bankers from their meeting with the king and say this is not the first time that Hussein has tried to sell American diplomats a different bill of goods.)

## REAGAN-JORDAN

(Continued from Page One)

negotiations. These negotiations will deal with many issues, including the status of Jerusalem, voting rights, land use, and security. If there is to be any hope for those negotiations, however, we must preserve our credibility as a fair-minded broker seeking a comprehensive solution. Only the United States can advance this process. We must not undermine our role.

The carefully drafted speech included many pro-Israeli declarations that repeatedly brought out bursts of enthusiastic applause. He received standing ovations both before and after the speech. He concluded by declaring in Hebrew: "Am Yisrael Hai." — "The Jewish people lives on."

He was even interrupted with a standing ovation during the course of reading his speech when he referred to efforts over the years to remove Israel from the United Nations.

"If Israel is ever forced to walk out of the UN," he said, "the United States and Israel will walk out together."

Referring to Iranian and Libyan attacks against Israel at the UN, he added: "This so-called 'anti-Zionism' is just another mask for vicious anti-Semitism, and that's something the United States will not tolerate."

The president said U.S.-Israeli relations were better today than ever before. "Since I took office," he said, the U.S.-Israeli relationship has grown closer than ever before in three crucial ways.

First, he cited the enhanced strategic ties, noting that they had been "elevated and formalized."

"This is the first time in Israel's history that a formal strategic relationship has existed. The new American-Israeli joint political-military group is working to decide how the U.S. and Israel can counter the threat that growing Soviet involvement in the Middle East poses to our mutual interests. Our cooperation adds to deterrence and improves the prospects for peace and security. The negotiations have been positive and they are moving forward."

Second, Reagan referred to the

effort to establish a U.S.-Israeli free trade area "to launch a new era of closer economic relations between our countries."

Finally, he pointed out that this was the first time an administration had proposed an economic and military aid bill for Israel which included only grants, and no loans. "This will ensure that Israel maintains its qualitative military edge," he said.

"All in all," he said, "the friendship between Israel and the United States is closer and stronger today than ever before, and I intend to keep it that way."

Reagan restated the longstanding U.S. commitment not to negotiate with or to recognize the PLO until it accepts Israel's right to exist and resolutions 242 and 338.

"Only two weeks ago," the president said, "terrorists planted hand grenades outside a store on a crowded street in Jerusalem. When they exploded, 21 shoppers and passers-by were injured, some seriously."

"Yasser Arafat, on behalf of the PLO, praised the attack on innocent civilians. He had the gall to call it a military operation. Terrorism, whether by government or individuals, is repulsive — and peaceful co-existence can never come from indiscriminate violence."

The president reaffirmed his commitment to the struggle for Soviet Jewish emigration. "Under Communism," he said, "Jews in particular suffer cruel persecution."

He cited the cases of Yosef Begun, Lev Furman and Anatoly Shcharansky. "We must support Soviet Jews in their struggle for basic rights, and I urge all Americans to observe the international day of concern for Soviet Jews this Thursday, March 15."

## Strike called in NY against El Al

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers has authorized a strike by about 22 El Al employees here at midnight on Thursday.

A spokesman for El Al said a strike would not affect passenger or cargo flights.

THE WORLD EXECUTIVE OF HERUT-HATZOHAR  
deeply mourns the passing in London of  
**Major SAMUEL WEISER** 571  
Faithful friend of the Jabotinsky Movement, whose devoted services to the cause of Israel and Zionism will be remembered forever.

To our friend  
**Dr. Assa Harel**  
We share your grief on the death of your mother  
**ELISHEVA (Liesl)** 571  
The Boards of Directors of Elisha Hospital, Haifa and Ishpiz Insurance Co. Ltd.

Please accept our thanks for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of  
**Our Beloved Mother**  
Japhet and Bar-Navon Families  
March, 1984

In deep sorrow, we announce the untimely passing of our dear  
**STEVEN (Shlomo) SILMAN**  
The funeral will take place today, Wednesday, March 14, 1984 (Adar B 10, 5744), leaving at 2:30 p.m. from the Shamgar Municipal Funeral Parlour, Romema, for the Mount of Olives.  
The Family



## Burial for J'lem man slain in Sinai

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The body of a Jerusalem man who was murdered in Sinai last fall was released yesterday from the Institute of Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir and will be buried today at the Mount of Olives cemetery.

Steven Silman, 28, a native of Australia, drove his van across the Taba border point last October 13 and was never heard from again.

More than three months ago, the Egyptian authorities informed Israel that an unidentified body had been found near Dahab, and asked whether it could be a missing Israeli.

Before Israel could reply, however, the Egyptians announced that the body was that of a murdered Beduin and that it had been buried at Dahab.

About two months ago, Silman's sister and brother-in-law went to southern Sinai to look for him and found Silman's burned van near Nueiba. This convinced them there had been foul play. Local Beduin told them they remembered Silman, but could not say where he had gone. Eventually, it was learned that the "Beduin" buried at Dahab was in fact Silman.

The exhumation and return of Silman's body was made possible by the cooperation of the Egyptian authorities, according to Israel Defence Forces liaison officer Rav-Seren Dov Sharaf, who escorted the body back from Sinai on Saturday.

The Egyptian justice minister ordered the exhumation on the recommendation of a magistrates court judge at Abu Rodeis.

The autopsy performed this week at Abu Kabir determined that Silman was killed by a blow to his head by a blunt instrument. Subsequently, many of the bones of his body were broken.

Silman owned a jewelry shop in downtown Jerusalem, but about a year ago shut the store and began a "return to Judaism" via Kabala studies. Last summer he discovered he was suffering from arthritis, and decided in late September to move to Sinai for the winter. He told friends he would be back in the spring.

According to some reports, he crossed into Sinai on October 13, accompanied by a European couple, who returned to Israel a few days later. Police sources were unable last night to confirm this.

His body was discovered near Dahab by some local Beduin with whom he had made contact several years earlier, when he used to travel to Sinai with friends.

Opposition speakers urged Goldstein to withdraw the bill, to spare them the unpleasant necessity of voting against a bill on the national anthem. But although it was obvious that the bill would be defeated, Goldstein insisted that it be put to a vote.

The bill was opposed by Aharon Nahmias, Amnon Linn, Shulamit Aloni, and Ya'acov Gil, all of the Alignment, and Mordechai Virshubski (Shinui).

They maintained that the bill was unnecessary, that it would deprive

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campaign against the Leumi group on the grounds that its Africa-Israel Investments company had desecrated graves in its work at the hotel.

"There has been, and there will be, no desecration of graves," Grofman said. He added that Africa-Israel had always taken religious sensitivities into consideration. Therefore, all work in the Ganei Hamat area had been carried out in full coordination with the Chief Rabbinate. This coordination had caused the company to replan the project, at a cost of about \$1.5 million.

The sources said the police want to ask Barda if there are any more caches hidden in and around Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the three suspects in custody are continuing to cooperate with investigators, and police sources said that "several other incidents" are coming to light. No other details were specified.

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European community. His visit did not materialize because, according to diplomatic sources, the EEC did not want to risk allowing Greece to present community views in Israel.

But a visit to Athens by Israel Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche will be returned within the year by Ambassador Nikos Katapodis, director of the political affairs office of the Foreign Ministry, the government has confirmed.

Asked to comment on whether current contacts with Israel constitute an attempt by Greece to improve relations with Israel, and if so how far Greece is prepared to go, government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said yesterday: "The attempt to improve relations is coming from both sides. And I must stress on this occasion that Greece is in favour of the existence and survival of the people of Israel in a climate of security, within safe borders. But Greece believes that the general problem of the Middle East cannot be solved unless the rights of all the people in the area are respected. Especially for the Israeli people, I must say that there is nothing which separates them from Greece. For during the critical moments under Nazi occupation, we supported them strongly, at least as strongly as the support given to the Greeks persecuted by the occupation forces."

"I also take this occasion to stress that the Greek people are one of those who have never exercised racial discrimination against anyone."

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Both Greek and Israeli officials admit that trade between the two countries, which slumped in 1983 compared to 1981, when the Greek socialists came to power, could be much better. "We could easily double our trade to \$150 million a year," said Shochat adding: "And there is great scope for technical cooperation in the agricultural and manufacturing field, given that we share similar climates and therefore similar problems."

Greece has a balance of trade deficit with Israeli exports to Greece in 1982 amounting to about \$40 million compared to \$20 million worth of Greek exports to Israel. But last year \$2,000 Israeli tourists visited Greece, spending an estimated \$30 million, compared to only about 4,000 Greek tourists, mostly pilgrims, who visited Israel last year.

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Post Knesset Reporter

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## Knesset votes down bill on 'Hatikva'

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset yesterday defeated the private member's bill of Pinhas Goldstein (Likud-Liberals) declaring *Hatikva* to be the national anthem and making disrespect for it a crime punishable by a year in jail.

The bill was defeated because many coalition members were opposed to it and stayed away from the chamber. Twenty-five opposition members voted against it, 12 coalition members supported it, and Akiva Nof (Likud-Herut) abstained.

Opposition speakers urged Goldstein to withdraw the bill, to spare them the unpleasant necessity of voting against a bill on the national anthem. But although it was obvious that the bill would be defeated, Goldstein insisted that it be put to a vote.

The bill was opposed by Aharon Nahmias, Amnon Linn, Shulamit Aloni, and Ya'acov Gil, all of the Alignment, and Mordechai Virshubski (Shinui).

They maintained that the bill was unnecessary, that it would deprive

shares, or carrying out any financial transactions with the bank or its affiliates. People doing business with the Bank Leumi group are instructed to "do everything possible" to cease doing so.

Shlomo Grofman, managing director of Africa-Israel Investments, yesterday called on the rabbinical court "to regain its wisdom and stop its wild campaign of incitement against the Bank Leumi group."

Grofman was referring to statements earlier in the week by the Eda threatening to intensify its

campaign against the Leumi group on the grounds that its Africa-Israel Investments company had desecrated graves in its work at the hotel.

"There has been, and there will be, no desecration of graves," Grofman said. He added that Africa-Israel had always taken religious sensitivities into consideration. Therefore, all work in the Ganei Hamat area had been carried out in full coordination with the Chief Rabbinate. This coordination had caused the company to replan the project, at a cost of about \$1.5 million.

The sources said the police want to ask Barda if there are any more caches hidden in and around Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the three suspects in custody are continuing to cooperate with investigators, and police sources said that "several other incidents" are coming to light. No other details were specified.

Police circles in Tel Aviv received the news of Hefetz's suspension with shock and anger yesterday. They said Hefetz was not the one who made the original law; he had only confirmed certain details of it when asked by journalists.

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## UN to probe charges

## Iran again accuses Iraq of using poison gas

NICOSIA. — Iran accused Iraq of using poison gas once more yesterday, only a few hours after a four-member UN delegation arrived in Teheran to investigate earlier chemical-warfare charges.

The UN mission was asked "to visit the affected war zone immediately to inspect the site of the incident and the evidence of yesterday's Iraqi chemical bombing," said an announcement by Iran's war information headquarters reported by Iran, the official Iranian news agency.

The announcement said the latest attack came during the continuing battle for control of the oil-producing Majnoon Islands, seized

by advancing Iranian troops when they crossed the border into Iraq in the vicinity of Basra three weeks ago. Iran said Iraq had used poison gas in the same theatre of operations the previous day.

During a five-day stay the UN team of experts will visit Iranian soldiers hospitalized as a result of Iraqi poison-gas attacks as well as front-line areas where chemical weapons were allegedly used, Iran said.

Iran has charged that Iraq started using poison gas extensively out of desperation in the past three weeks in an attempt to stem the advance across the border, killing and wounding hundreds of Iranian

troops in the process.

Official Iranian announcements alleged that Iraq had resorted to the use of chemical weapons on 48 earlier occasions since the outbreak of the war in September, 1980.

Iraq has repeatedly denied the Iranian charges, which have received some international backing.

Iraq has sent a number of injured soldiers to hospitals in Western Europe and Japan for specialist treatment for what it says are the effects of chemical warfare.

Six of the Iranians have died in European hospitals. Doctors who examined the Iranians sent to Vienna for treatment, said the troops had been exposed to mycotoxin or "yellow rain," and to mustard gas.

Belgian Prof. Aubin Heyndrickx, considered a top world toxicologist, who examined the Iranian soldiers in Vienna, said the two gases had most probably been supplied by Eastern Bloc countries. Speaking in Brussels on Monday Heyndrickx said the West was not stockpiling such gasses and Iraq did not have

the capability to make them.

On Monday, Ambassador Richard Ovinnikov, the No. 2 diplomat at the Soviet UN mission, criticized the unilateral decision by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send the investigative group to Iran.

Yesterday Ambassador Louis Fields, Washington's chief negotiator at the UN disarmament conference, condemned the apparent use of chemical weapons by Iraq and said it underlined the pressing need for a global ban on them.

In Baghdad, Arab League officials announced that an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers called by Iraq to discuss the Iraq-Iran war was postponed yesterday. They said the meeting would most likely open today.

Conference sources said the delay was partly because several ministers had not arrived and partly to allow for consultations between those attending. Nineteen of the 22 Arab League members, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, are expected to attend.



This photo taken through the window of the school in Rome shows some of the 15 children being held hostage by a gunman for six hours yesterday. (UPI telephoto)

## Rome gunman holds children six hours, then surrenders

ROME. — Mayor Ugo Vetere convinced a "nervous and incoherent" gunman to surrender yesterday six hours after he had killed a school janitor and taken a teacher and 15 children hostage to press demands for a job.

Officials said Maurizio Nobili, 32, burst into Ignazio Silone school at 10 a.m. and was confronted by Ernesto Chiovini, a 48-year-old janitor.

When Chiovini tried to stop him, the intruder pulled out a 12-gauge, pump-action shotgun from under his coat and opened fire, killing the janitor.

The gunman, who witnesses described as agitated and confused, then herded a teacher and 15 children into a second-floor classroom. Officials brought the

gunman's mother to the school but he refused to talk to her.

Vetere, a Communist, twice offered to substitute himself for the hostages but was refused. Then he and other officials negotiated from the bottom of a staircase, and the gunman gave himself up after six hours.

Firemen, watched by anxious parents, placed three ladders around the school building and evacuated several hundred children from other classrooms. Police cordoned off all approaches and a police helicopter hovered overhead.

Nobili had apparently made no specific demands, but police said he had told them he was unemployed and said: "I want to work." (AP, Reuter)

## Sports

## John defends cricketers

BRISBANE (AP). — Cricket and soccer fan — and rock star — Elton John has sprung to the defence of the England cricket team, describing as "ludicrous" reports that they had indulged in wild drinking, drugs and sex parties during their recent tour of New Zealand.

In a statement issued yesterday, his publicist, Paul Morley, said John was an avid sports fan and knew the England cricket team well.

"We were in New Zealand at the same time as the England cricketers. They came to the cricket and we went to see them play," Morley said in Brisbane, where John is performing a series of concerts.

"Elton thinks reports that the England cricketers were indulging in wild drinking, drugs and sex parties are ludicrous," he said.

"Elton had dinner with Ian Botham, and the England captain Bob Willis on several occasions, and he turned the tapes back to his side for details. Would he do that if he thought they were going to run amok?" Morley said.

FAISALABAD, Pakistan (AP). — On the second day of the second cricket test of the current three-test series between England and Pakistan here yesterday, the visitors scored 26 runs for no loss in reply to Pakistan's first innings total of 449 for eight wickets declared. Salim Malik made 116 and Wasim Raja 112. England are without Willis, Cowans and Botham; all injured.

In the first Test between the two sides, the New Zealanders scored 225 in their first innings, after being 89 for 6, in reply to New Zealand's 276 all out. Richard Hadlee took 35. New Zealand made 61 for 2 in their second innings. More than a day has been lost through rain.

Australia's match against Trinidad and Tobago ended in a forfeit and a technical draw, with Australia making no effort to reach an almost impossible target set time, electing to let time and clouds rather than to play cricket.

Hadar's record

Post Sports Staff

Hadar Rubinstein (17) broke her own 200m. national butterfly record with a time of 2:20.13, an improvement of 1.59 seconds on her previous best, at a gala in Long Beach, California. The Olympic minimum for the event has been set at 2:19.5, which she will try to break at the U.S. Open Swimming Championships at the end of the month.

Fencer in form

Post Sports Staff

Israeli fencer Yitzhak Hattuel, of Hapoel Acre, has improved his chances of being included in the Olympic team for Los Angeles by reaching the quarter-finals in an important international event in Venice. Shlomo Eyal and Yehuda Carmi went out in the second round.

Good performance

Post Sports Staff

TEL AVIV. — Israel did reasonably well in an international table tennis tournament held here, reaching the finals of the team event before losing there to Denmark. They defeated the powerful Swedish squad on the way. But the Swedes made up for the team disappointment by winning all the men's and women's individual titles.

Rotterdam tennis

Shelagh Ellery (Sweden) beat Chry Hogg (U.S.) 6-7, 6-1, 6-4; Elliot Lott (Sweden) beat V. Gerasimov 6-3, 7-5; Brian Gottfried beat R. Tanner 7-6, 6-2; Gene Mayer beat Magnus Thomsen (Sweden) 6-1, 6-1.

Rummenigge sold

MILAN (Reuter). — Inter Milan Soccer Club said yesterday that they had reached a basic agreement with Bayern Munich for the transfer of West German captain Karl Heinz Rummenigge.

The club's new chairman, Ernesto Pellegrini, said later Milan would pay Bayern "less than \$35 million, apart from the player's annual salary, reported to be in the region of \$750,000 during a three-year contract."

If confirmed, the figures would make Rummenigge the most expensive player in the world except for Argentine forward Diego Maradona, for whom Barcelona of Spain paid \$7 million.

## News story on Soviet soldier sparks protest

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The fate of a Soviet soldier seriously wounded in Afghanistan has sparked a wave of public sympathy and led to the dismissal of a number of petty bureaucrats, the official Soviet youth newspaper said yesterday.

Sasha Nemtsev, 23, partially paralyzed after being wounded twice in the back by gunfire, returned to his town in the Ukraine to find himself without a job and refused a ground-floor apartment to

enable him to go out in his wheelchair.

The case was taken up by the Young Communist League newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. It published details of the attack on a Soviet patrol in which Sasha was wounded in 1983 and of his defeat at the hands of bureaucracy when he came home.

The case evidently won the hearts of readers. On one day, the editors

received 969 letters, filled with praise and sympathy for Sasha, the paper said.

As a result, the town party chief, the deputy director of the pipe-manufacturing firm where Sasha had worked and other officials held responsible for his treatment were sacked and some also expelled from the Communist Party.

"Those who were guilty of bureaucracy and time-wasting have

been severely punished," the newspaper reported yesterday.

A family in Moldavia rang Sasha to express sympathy and a Moscow girl sent him books, but her letter involuntarily reflected public ignorance about the Afghan conflict.

It said: "We have lived for many years without war. My generation, and I am a year older than Sasha, knows of war basically through books, the cinema and old men's stories."

## Zambia prepared to sponsor talks in southern Africa

LUSAKA, Zambia. — In another step toward building peace in southern Africa, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was yesterday said to be willing to sponsor a summit meeting between South Africa and its black-ruled neighbors.

A spokesman at State House announced Kaunda believed such a meeting would allow all sides to directly air their views on regional conflicts and South Africa's widely condemned race-separation laws known as apartheid.

In Johannesburg, the publisher of a respected magazine announced his next issue will contain an interview with Kaunda on the hopes for a summit.

"A meeting of this type would be good," the Zambian leader was reported to have said in an interview with the quarterly *Leadership* S.A.

Angola has rejected South Africa's proposal for an all-party conference to negotiate independence for South-West Africa, reports monitored in Lisbon yesterday said.

The Angolan news agency Angop.

quoted a statement released Monday in Luanda, the Angolan capital, as saying only the South African government and South-West Africa's independence movement, Swapo, should be directly involved in such discussions and that the Angolans could only participate — if they so chose — as observers.

The statement also insisted that any talks held on the future of the South African-controlled former German colony, also known as Namibia, should be carried out under the auspices of the UN.

South African Foreign Minister P. Botha proposed on Sunday that his government, the Angolan government, Swapo, other Namibian parties recognized by Pretoria and the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, all join in talks to work out self-rule for the mineral-rich territory.

Former U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig had a five-hour secret meeting with Angolan right-wing rebel leader Jonas Savimbi in Angola late last month, the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal reported yesterday. (AP, Reuter)

## 32 Zulus killed in clash with guns and spears

PIETERMARITZBURG (Reuter). — At least 32 men were killed and several wounded in fighting last weekend between two Zulu tribal factions, who clashed with guns and spears in the autonomous KwaZulu homeland.

Such clashes are common in this

Zulu homeland. But the fight on Sunday near Matshamatha, some 75 kilometres north of Pietermaritzburg, was unusually violent, the police said. About 1,000 men from the Mabomvu faction clashed with a similar number from the Majozel group.

The Public, and all Canadians in Jerusalem are cordially invited to a ceremony at the building site of

The B'nai B'rith Canada Mother and Child Care Centre  
Amram Gaon Street  
Givat Shaul, Jerusalem  
today 14.3.84 — 4.00 p.m.

The ceremony will be held in the presence of  
Mayor Teddy Kollek,  
B'nai B'rith National President Don Jubis,  
and Executive Vice President Frank Dimant.

A project of the Jerusalem Foundation Canada.

The Israel Museum in cooperation with the Department of Art History of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem cordially invite the public to the 1984 Sam and Ayala Zacks Lecture

**Prof. Tilmann Buddensieg,**  
Professor of Art History,  
the University of Bonn  
will lecture on:  
**ART and INDUSTRY:**  
Walter Rathenau, Peter Behrens and the AEG in Berlin, 1910.  
The lecture (in English) accompanied by slides, will take place tomorrow, Thursday, March 15, 1984, in the Members' Lounge, the Israel Museum, at 8.30 p.m.

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For details on this column, call Harold Naddorony, 03-473838, or the Jerusalem Post Advt. Dept., Tel Aviv, 03-284222.

## UK police hold Libyans in bombing try

LONDON (Reuter). — Bomb-disposal experts Monday night defused a bomb planted in a London restaurant frequented by Arabs. Ten Libyans were arrested and held for questioning.

Police said the device had been found in the Omar Khayyam restaurant in Regent Street in central London. The London offices of the Jordanian airline company are in the same six-storey building.

A waiter alerted police about a suspicious-looking parcel left by two men "of Middle Eastern appearance," a witness said.

The discovery followed weekend bombings against Arab targets in London and in the northern town of Manchester, which wounded more than 20 persons.

Britain told Libya of police suspicions of Libyan involvement in these bombings, a charge strenuously denied by the Libyan government.

**Chilla, world's 'oldest' dog, dies in Australia**

SYDNEY (AP). — Chilla, reputed to be the oldest dog in the world, died last week at age 32, her life-long owner reports.

The owner, David Gordon of Broadbeach in Queensland, said Chilla was born in Australia on March 1, 1952, of a black Labrador mother and a cattle-dog father.

He said she was given to him to replace his first dog, Gordon explained that he had contracted polio at the age of 10 during a 1955 epidemic in Australia and that it was the practice then to destroy pets in the belief that they carried the poliomyelitis virus.

An entry in the *Guinness Book of World Records* notes that authentic records of dogs living more than 20 years are extremely rare, but that even 34 years has been accepted by one authority. It mentions another Australian dog, Bluey, as dying in 1939 at age 29.

**2nd game in world chess also ends in draw**

MOSCOW (AP). — The second game of the world chess semi-final between Vassil Smyslov and Garri Kasparov ended in a draw yesterday without any play in their game that was resumed from Monday, the official news agency Tass reported.

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# Consciousness raising

By DAVID HOROVITZ / Jerusalem Post Reporter

MANY ISRAELIS suffer from a sad misconception as regards Soviet Jewry, feeling discouraged because such a high percentage of those allowed to emigrate choose to go to the U.S. rather than Israel.

What they don't realize, according to Brenda Silverman of the Hebrew University's Students on Behalf of Soviet Jewry group, is that the Soviet authorities don't allow many Jews with a strong Jewish identity to emigrate.

"The Hebrew teachers, the Tora students, the activists, people who would almost certainly come to Israel, are rarely allowed out," she told *The Jerusalem Post*.

"It is those with less of a Jewish consciousness who are more likely to be allowed out, because, in a way, they help the Soviet authorities' cause. Firstly, they boost the emigration statistics and, secondly, they spread disillusionment in Israel by choosing not to come to live here."

To overcome this disillusionment, the Hebrew University group is working, during this week's National Identification Week with Soviet Jewry, to "increase the awareness of the Israeli public to the real situation facing the Soviet Jews."

Tomorrow, March 15, is World Soviet Jewry day. It will be marked with a correspondence campaign outside Jerusalem's Hamaashbir Lazarchan department store. People will be asked to send postcards to Soviet Jews, as the first step in what is hoped will become a regular correspondence.

Writing postcards is a good first stage, but is only really useful if it leads to something more regular. It is important that each Soviet Jewish family be in regular contact with someone outside. It is vital that they feel someone out there cares about them, knows what's happening to them and will fight for them should they get into any difficulties.

Silverman stresses that statistics showing fewer Soviet Jews applying for exit permits must not be misinterpreted. "Emigration has been reduced to a slow trickle, and most Soviet Jews know they have little chance of being granted exit visas. Once a Soviet family ask to leave and are rejected they can expect nothing but trouble. Children study-



Above left: Mikhail Salzman, a trained doctor who is not allowed to practise and now teaches Jewish history in the Leningrad underground. Above right: Mark Nishpitz, a dentist now practising in Sternino, having been exiled from Moscow. Below left: Gennady Feldman from Minsk, who has been allowed to work only as a housepainter. Below right: Mikhail Ratnor, the only Jewish student at Moscow University, who is kept there by the Soviet authorities for window dressing purposes.



ing at institutions of higher education are almost certain to be kicked out, and the parents are likely to lose their jobs. That's the start of the Soviet Catch-22. "Once out of work, a person faces the possibility of arrest —

then was arrested for not working, his application to work as a Hebrew teacher having also been turned down."

ANOTHER MISCONCEPTION, said Silverman, is that nearly all mail sent to Soviet refuseniks is stopped by the Soviet authorities. "In a country with 280 million citizens, it is hard to imagine the authorities reading every letter and opening every package."

"It is hard to come up with accurate statistics, but we have estimated that at times 70 per cent of mail has got through."

Hillel Butman, a former Prisoner of Zion now living in Jerusalem, told the Hebrew University group recently of the importance of outside contact for him. "I remember receiving a 25-page letter from an American woman in which she wrote of nothing but her dog, George. But the contents really didn't matter; the lady kept writing to me, and that was so important to me."

"Another time I got a package of letters from a Jerusalem girls school. In jail we weren't allowed to keep letters — we had to look through them and then hand them back — but there must have been a change of guard or something, and I managed to keep them. I stuffed them inside my clothes and used them to keep me warm and to read time and time again."

If every Israeli family adopted one of the estimated 50,000 Soviet Jewish activists, Silverman says, "this would give those activists strength not only to preserve their own Jewish identities, but also to spread Jewish consciousness to the two-and-a-half million other Jews in the Soviet Union for whom Judaism has nothing but negative connotations."

Three not too well-known Soviet Jews who speak both Hebrew and English and who would welcome letters are: Yosef Radomyskiy, USSR, Leningrad, Kibunsky 10/61; Gennady Feldman, USSR, Minsky, Bylenissia USSR, Smolyakova 26/46; Lev Fabrikant, USSR, Riga, Latvia SSR, 11/11 Volgutes.

For further information on Soviet Jewry, write to the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, 4A Hishin Street, Tel Aviv.

## Who's afraid of Gary Hart?

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHEN THE DIRECTOR of Jerusalem's American Cultural Centre planned this week's seminar on the 1984 presidential campaign a few months ago, he was so sure of an apathetic response that he boosted the invitation by offering guests a light lunch as well.

As it turned out, the phenomenal shift in American public opinion behind Colorado Senator Gary Hart was enough of an inducement. A capacity audience turned up, all wondering: how did Hart do it?

Norman Ornstein, a professor of politics at the American University in Washington, a visiting scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and a public TV commentator, provided a lucid and articulate explanation of the Hart phenomenon. But he was careful not to predict whether Hart would indeed reach the finish line first at the Democratic convention in San Francisco this fall, or whether the supposed front-runner, Walter Mondale, would win the nomination in the end.

The overnight surge of support for the 47-year-old senator was the "most phenomenal shift I've ever seen in American politics," says Ornstein, who specializes in U.S. elections and political affairs. He adds with a smile that hundreds and thousands of Americans were pleased by the sudden excitement in the campaign, since they — pollsters, campaign workers, consultants and the like "live off" the campaigns of the various candidates for many months.

CBS-TV, he continued, must also have been happy with the development, because it invested \$500,000 in the studio set it built for the coverage of early primaries and caucuses that would have had to be written off as a tax loss if meagre interest in them cancelled broadcast coverage.

Former vice president Mondale lacked depth of support, although it was broad among many ethnic and special-interest groups. People just weren't excited about him, so they began to search for an alternative. Ornstein, a veteran Washington observer, says that Mondale is not nearly as stiff as he appears to be on TV, that in small groups he can be very funny and even compelling. But he has failed to get his personality

across to the masses, and though he is only some eight years older than Hart, he is portrayed as the old generation, establishment candidate.

A FEW strategic mistakes and miscalculations by the Mondale camp, as well as bad luck, were responsible for his surprising early failures. First, says Ornstein, Mondale declared that he was the front-runner even before the first primary was held in New Hampshire. That focused the critical eye of the media and the arrows of his competitors on him, and anything less than a major victory would appear as a downfall.

In addition, Mondale engineered changes in the primary and nomination system that he had thought would work to his advantage. The reverse proved true: Instead of having a dozen primaries to select one-quarter of the delegates, with the rest to be decided at the convention, there will be some 38 primaries determining three-quarters of the delegates. Mondale thought it would be impossible for a dark-horse candidate to match his countrywide organization and fund-raising and come out well in the early primaries. There used to be three weeks between the Iowa and New Hampshire votes. This time, there was only a week; in theory giving an outside candidate less time to get attention and collect funds from supporters.

Mondale worked hard to get the endorsement of the giant labor confederation, the AFL-CIO. "But when he got it, people said: 'So what. Workers don't vote according to what labor leaders say.' " Mondale was aware, however, and rightly so, of the important power of the unions to bring workers to the polls.

Ohio Senator John Glenn miscalculated from the beginning, says Ornstein. "He eschewed organization completely, hoping to reach the voters through the mass media. He also counted on his past as an astronaut hero to promote his candidacy."

The senator thought that the movie, *The Right Stuff*, that highlighted him among a team of astronauts would put him in a very favorable light. But the movie was a flop,

and it portrayed him as "only" a space hero, failing to point out his subsequent experience in industry and the Senate.

The other Democratic hopefuls were either too far right or left to have a chance. Alan Cranston, a jogger, looks gaunt and "cadaverous," and thus did not attract much of a following.

THAT LEFT Hart, by the process of elimination, to pose a threat to Mondale, even though, ironically, the youthful senator almost dropped out of the race earlier because he couldn't raise enough funds. Hart is physically attractive, has an understanding of the political and electoral process and constantly emphasizes — without being specific — his commitment to "new ideas." The Mondale camp was overconfident, but when they did worry about other candidates, it was solely about Hart coming up from behind, says Ornstein.

Hart has consciously copied the mannerisms, speech and even the appearance of his idol, John Kennedy. Racing through frosty New Hampshire, he eschewed an overcoat and instead dug his hand — Kennedyesque — into his jacket pocket. His hairstyle, formerly almost hippyish, is now cut in the JFK manner. And if his speeches sound like the martyred president of the 1960s, it's probably because Hart's speechwriter is no other than Kennedy staffer Ted Sorenson.

Hart's campaigning has so far "run on emotion," according to Ornstein, and the results of the primaries on "Super Tuesday" (yesterday) should indicate whether the emotion will be maintained, or whether Mondale's advantages of organization and money will win the day.

If Hart emerges as the recognized front-runner, the media will put him under its microscope and begin to ask piercing questions about how "new" his ideas are and how viable are his proposals both in domestic and foreign affairs. If Hart doesn't have good answers, Mondale stands to benefit.

Ornstein warns not to pay much attention to straw polls at this stage of the game; in March, 1980, Jimmy

Carter was, according to the polls, set to "trounce" Ronald Reagan.

TURNING to black candidate Jesse Jackson, Ornstein states that he has been "hurt badly" by his reference to Jews as "Hymies" and to New York City as "Hymietown." The slur was bad enough, but Jackson's handling of the issue — denying he said it and then finally admitting it — made many voters, and not only Jews, doubt his veracity. "But," Ornstein emphasizes, "the scandal has not affected Jackson's popularity among the black population one whit."

Many black Americans support Jackson, but few black leaders do, largely because the candidate "wants to be the new national black leader, like Martin Luther King Jr., and that's exactly what they want to be." If Jackson gets 75 to 80 per cent of the black vote in the Southern states on Super Tuesday, Mondale will be in "deep trouble," Ornstein predicts.

Hart, too, has problems. He is a "distant and cerebral person, and he doesn't have close friends. Being down to earth and being able to tell jokes are a great asset, as one can learn from Ronald Reagan." In addition, there have been some confusing statements from Hart on when he was born — either 46 or 47 years ago — and why his family shortened their surname.

Reagan is obviously worried by a Hart candidacy, both because of the age difference — 26 years — and Hart's freshness. Reagan could falter if the interest rates climb, if the U.S. becomes more embroiled in El Salvador or if additional tragedies hit Lebanon.

Asked whether a woman or a black has a chance to become the Democratic nominee for vice president this year, Ornstein says emphatically: "No and no. The Democrats have nothing to gain by this, since they will get most of the women and black voters anyway in November." He suggests that the Republicans may nominate a woman vice presidential candidate in 1988 in order to attract voters.

All in all, both the Democratic race and the presidential campaign between the two parties look pretty exciting.

somewhat off-hand, detached manner, the Ballade by Chopin left a strangely restless impression, and the uncalculated speed fluctuations in the Prokofiev's slow movement remained unconvincing. The sound, satisfactory on the whole, tended to get out of control and become brittle in the Liszt.

Hopefully, most of the shortcomings stemmed from youthful exuberance and relative lack of experience. Rechtman is already a remarkable pianist, and one looks forward to his art becoming emotionally and intellectually compelling as well.



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YOUNG ARTISTS' WEEK 1984. Han Zechman, pianist. (Tel Aviv Museum, March 30) Scarlatti: Sonata in D major, Sonata in A minor; Mozart: Rondo in A minor; Liszt: Sonata in B minor; Chopin: Ballade no. 3; Beethoven: Fantasy; Prokofiev: Sonata no. 7.

CONSIDERED in pianistic terms, Han Zechman's recital was a real feat. He had chosen a huge, most demanding programme, and displayed in it just about every facet of his powerful pianistic. There were lightning passages of fingerwork and thunderous octaves in the Liszt, as the pianist's large hands seemed to be all over the keyboard at once; the crisp clarity and clockwork precision in the Scarlatti; scintil-

## Powerful pianistics

MUSIC / Eli Karev

lating colour patterns in his own Fantasy.

His savage Prokofiev produced as powerful an impact as any performance I have ever heard, live or on record. Indeed, playing the piano holds no secrets from this 21-year-old artist; it is his domain by right. What he had to say, however, was not nearly as fascinating as the way

he went about it. Rechtman's readings lacked the inner intensity and depth for carrying out long lines of structural development — crucial pre-requisites for this programme.

Thus the Liszt Sonata, its conceptual unity lost, emerged as a string of disparate episodes containing, to be sure, many memorable moments. The Mozart was played in a









## 35 'sellers only' for second day

TEL AVIV. — A clear indication of a market "running scared" were the 35 shares which were "sellers only" for the second consecutive session yesterday. Admittedly, the majority of these could not be classified as "blue chips," but this will make little difference to shareholders who today are faced with the possibility of major losses.

As if this was not bad enough, 99 shares were "sellers only" for the first time, and another 229 issues fell by heavy margins. Only two shares were "buyers only" and another six advanced by more than five per cent.

Those looking for explanations for this abrupt change in market sentiment from euphoria to depression, could find a lot of reasons. First and foremost were the cautions sounded by Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad. There were the balance of payment deficit figures, which showed a fall in exports and a rise in imports for January. Investors were not prepared to have January's and February's figures bunched together so as to give a rosy picture. Neither were they mollified by explanations of high oil imports and low defence exports. It seems that the public is continuing to buy durable goods and that the government is making this easier by printing more money.

If these reasons did not suffice to create a wave of nervousness, there was the headline in the daily yesterday, which suggested that the Danot Investment Company had turned to

### Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

The Discount Bank for help in bolstering its financial position. Subsequent disclaimers by the company, as is usually the case, did little to improve the market atmosphere.

A sign of the times were the heavy selling pressures on shares of the banks which are part of the Treasury "agreement." It took the strong support of the Bank of Israel to prevent prices from falling. There is no doubt that if the central bank had "pulled out the plug" and let the bank shares fall indiscriminately, it would have had a further negative impact on investors' already strained nerves.

However, no such help was made available to bank shares not part of the "agreement." Fibi and First International, associated with Danot, were both hit for 10 per cent losses. In the case of Fibi the cash value of the selling orders were in excess of IS35 million. Otzar Hityashuv and Maritime Bank 0.1 also suffered 10 per cent losses.

Ten per cent losses dotted the mortgage bank sector. In the specialized financial institution group the only major casualty were the Confederation of Contractors shares, which fell by nearly 15 per cent.

Menorah 5, with a 15 per cent fall, was the heaviest loser in the insurance group. However, Aryeh continued to be a consistent 10 per cent loser — for the third session.

The service trade group declined sharply. The Inter-Gamma 5 shares, which debuted so inauspiciously on Monday, fell by 10 per cent yesterday. The 1 shares were up four per cent, however. Mashov Computers was a 15 per cent loser, as others in the group fell by up to 10 per cent.

There were some sharp losses in the land development, real estate and citrus plantation group. It suffered the largest fall, on a group basis, as it dropped 8.92 per cent. Some of the issues had horrendous results. Darad 0.21 was down 24.6 per cent, Lumir, 22 per cent; Mishaal 24.5 per cent and Caesarea 0.1 by 25.8 per cent.

The losses among industrials were not that heavy, but there were plenty of 10 per cent losers. The options, however, saw prices fall by more than 20 per cent, in some cases. Elron, among the high-tech shares, was five per cent lower, but Elbit, which has just acquired a new U.S. distributor, traded unchanged. The Cyclone Aviation shares were both 15 per cent lower. Arif was clipped for a 9.6 per cent fall.

T.A.T. fell 14.9 per cent, while the 5 shares lost 16 per cent. Clal Industries was "sellers only." The Alliance Tire and Rubber shares were the single hardest hit equity of the session, as they fell by 37.9 per cent, and were quoted at 197. T.G.L. 1 was clobbered for a 25 per cent loss. Yeha gave up 21 per cent.

Investment company shares were 8.59 per cent lower, on a group basis. The Israel Corp. equities were both nearly 10 per cent lower. Ampa slid by 28.6 per cent, while its option lost 24.3 per cent. Oz Investments was staggered for a 26.8 per cent drop. Many of the other issues recorded 10 per cent falls.

Oil issues were in poor shape, as a long string of them were either "sellers only" for the first or for the second time. Terol 5 was 13.6 per cent lower.

The index-linked bond market was mixed, with some upside movement. The shekel was devalued nearly one per cent against the dollar.

Gabriel Investments announced that it had received orders for its new financing issue which were 4.22 times the amount on offer. As a result, allocation were on a 24 per cent of the amount requested.

Israel Can 5 shares were "sellers only" for the second session. This was in spite of the superb financial results the company just published.

Most active stocks	Volume	Change
Hapoalim	3685	155,090.60 n.c.
Leumi	2355	140,918.50 n.c.
IDB	5445	37,003.70 n.c.
Sharon	15	15,140.70 n.c.
Convent	10	15,911.60 n.c.

### Shutdown for plant that built America

AMBRIDGE, Pennsylvania (AP). — The steel shop that built the Empire State Building, the Gates of the Panama Canal and some of the world's biggest bridges is closing with little fanfare.

The American Bridge Company plant, built in 1903 and adorned with a sign touting it as "the largest structural steel fabricating plant in the world," will be padlocked at month's end by the U.S. Steel Corporation.

This Ohio River town near Pittsburgh took its name from and literally grew around the plant, which became the victim of familiar economic forces snuffing out smokestack industries — too few orders, too many cheap imports, blame from the company about high labour costs, blame from the unions for poor management.

"This used to be a booming steel town, now it's going to be a ghost town. It's dying a slow death," said Andy Sopko, president of the local United Steelworkers Union.

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IDB	5445	37,003.70 n.c.
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Commercial Banks	Volume	Change
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Hotels, Tourism	Volume	Change
Galei Zahor	715	69 -79 -10.0
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Textiles and Clothing	Volume	Change
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Offi	180	50.2 -9 -5.0
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Art Ruth  
Editor and  
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM  
POST

Erwin Frenkel  
Editor

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Adar-II 10, 5744 • Jamadi Thani 10, 1404

## Assad presides

THE MUCH vaunted stability of the Hafez Assad regime in Syria, now in its fourteenth year and by far the most durable the country has known in its recent history, has come under close scrutiny following a spate of vague but persistent reports that all is not well in Damascus.

The trouble appears to have started late last year, when Assad dropped from view for almost two months suffering from what was initially described as "appendicitis" but was later acknowledged to have been a heart ailment related to overwork.

In anticipation of his possible demise or permanent incapacitation, a power struggle apparently developed between the president's brother, Rifaat Assad, and his chief rivals for the succession.

According to the somewhat sketchy reports coming out of Damascus, this struggle deteriorated late last month into open clashes in and around the Syrian capital.

Simultaneously, Assad made two significant political changes, which observers have inevitably linked to the current unrest: he reshuffled Abdel-Rauf al-Kasbi's cabinet, and appointed three deputy presidents, including his brother, Rifaat.

The cabinet reshuffle was described as routine, following four years in office. And the changes would appear to confirm this, with both Kasbi and Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas retaining their positions and only seven new faces brought into the 37-man cabinet.

The only significant change was the replacement of long-serving Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam, elevated along with Rifaat to be one of the president's deputies.

The appointment of the deputy presidents has been officially ascribed to Assad's need to reduce his work load following his illness.

While there seems little reason to doubt this, there are nevertheless indications that, unlike the cabinet reshuffle, the move is related to the power struggle in Syria.

At first blush, the elevation of his brother to the potentially extremely powerful position of vice-president in charge of defence and security would seem to indicate that Assad has tipped the scales in favour of Rifaat in the succession stakes.

But it is by no means certain that Rifaat's authority will, in fact, be commensurate with his title. And, moreover, his three main adversaries have still been left clearly in the running: Khaddam, elevated along with himself to vice-president; Tlas reinstated as defence minister in the new cabinet; and Chief of Staff Hikmat Shehawi, still in office over Rifaat's objections.

In the final analysis, what seems to emerge more clearly than anything else from the recent convulsions in Damascus is that Assad himself has not been in danger of overthrow — and, what is more, he is today clearly in control, manipulating with his customary skill the struggle among his would-be successors.

Thus, for the present, Hafez Assad remains firmly in command, formidable at home and formidable in the line up of Israel's adversaries.

# Class distinctions

By REUVEN ALBERG

IF YOU ask some Israelis at random what we will do with the West Bank and Gaza, they will very likely answer, "We will incorporate them into Israel." And if you ask them what we will do with all the Arabs living there, they will probably say, "We will give them autonomy."

And if your interlocutor happens to be an active member of the Land of Israel movement and thus more aware of current attitudes to the problem, he will probably add, "Maybe we'll give the Arabs the opportunity to become real citizens by letting them choose to serve in the army or do some national service."

The idea of autonomy has been trumpeted by our leaders so often as a righteous arrangement and a magnanimous gesture on our part that all the people who speak to would be surprised to hear that the autonomy plan has in it the seeds of certain disaster for Israel.

There has been a spate of books and articles on autonomy in the last few years. The sources I have found most instructive are Yoram Din's *Models of Autonomy*, Robert Friedman's *Israel in the Begin Era*, and Mark Heller's article in *Foreign Policy*, Winter, 1980, "Begin's False Autonomy."

All of these writers stress that "autonomy" is not a precisely defined phenomenon, and that there have been political arrangements with different names which also contain the essentials of autonomy. But autonomy must be clearly distinguished from federal arrangements. The latter, which exist in all countries, are a delegation of governing powers by the central government to local bodies for reasons of convenience and efficiency. Autonomy, however, usually implies separate powers for a part of a country in order to safeguard the ethnic, religious or linguistic differences of that part.

IN THIS century we have had, among others, the following arrangements which were essentially autonomous: home rule, mandated territories, trust territories, free cities, minority rights treaties (under the League of Nations), dominions, condominiums, and the millet system (in the Ottoman Empire).

Our Greater Israel militants maintain that among a variety of arrangements there must surely be one plan that can be used here so that we can retain sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza and still satisfy the 1,300,000 Arabs living there.

Alas, the evidence points very clearly in the opposite direction. Almost all of these autonomous arrangements have gone by the board. In almost all cases they have led to political independence.

In many cases, autonomy arrangements in the 20th century were understood to be merely temporary devices. The conclusion of many political scientists is that autonomy has usually been granted with reluctance, and received with ingratitude.

The only autonomous areas of any consequence existing in democratic countries today are South Tyrol, a small area in northern Italy inhabited by German-speaking people; the Aland Islands, a part of Finland inhabited by Swedish-speaking people; Greenland, governed by Denmark; the Basque region and Catalonia in Spain; Puerto Rico, governed by the U.S.

I do not want to consider here the autonomy arrangements in non-democratic countries (such as Russia, Iraq, Ethiopia) since the "rights" the minorities have there are compromised by the dictatorial nature of the central government. Such models should not be relevant to a democratic country like ours.

OF THE above-named autonomies only these can be considered "successful": South Tyrol, Aland Islands, Greenland, Puerto Rico. In the Basque area there is an important element using terrorism to gain independence, and the Catalonia arrangement is too new to be evaluated.

What can we in Israel learn from these experiments? What factors characterize the successful autonomies? First, these territories are very small in area or in population.

Their people do not feel they are powerful enough to "go it alone." Secondly, these areas participate in the work of the central government: they help elect the central government and can be elected to it. (Puerto Rico is the only exception: for tax reasons the people themselves have chosen not to participate in the central government.) The third and most important factor is that the people in these places have consented to be a part of the larger country.

In all these three respects the proposed Israeli autonomy doesn't make it. The West Bank is not a tiny place. Its inhabitants would make up one-fourth of the population of Greater Israel. Moreover, the autonomy we propose would give the Arabs of the West Bank no part in the governance of Israel — they could not vote for the Knesset or be elected to it. But the chief obstacle is that the Arabs do not want the autonomy arrangement. They do not want to be second-class citizens in a Jewish state.

SO OUR autonomy plan has three strikes against it. And as every

American baseball fan knows, "three strikes are out."

The guidelines for the Israeli autonomy plan were announced in the Camp David Framework for Peace of September 1978. But Menachem Begin had presented such a plan to Jimmy Carter and Anwar Sadat only one month after Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, in December 1977. It had to undergo alteration during the following nine-month period; one of the main changes was that it was not to be a plan for a permanent arrangement for the territories, only a temporary one.

The Camp David agreement did no more than indicate the general scope of the autonomy. It stipulated that after the signing of the peace treaty — which occurred six months later, in March 1979 — Israel and Egypt would negotiate the exact terms of the autonomy during the period of one year. Jordan and the West Bank Arabs would also be invited to join the negotiations. The autonomy would last for five years, a period in which Israel and the West Bank Arabs would learn to live together, so to speak. After this five-year period the permanent disposition of the territories would be worked out.

But, as we know, this whole programme never got off the ground. According to the calendar, we should now be in the final stages of the five-year autonomy period. Israel and Egypt conducted negotiations on the details of the autonomy with great fanfare. Jordan and the West Bank Arabs never joined the negotiations. After a few months, negotiations broke down, only to be continued fitfully for part of 1980.

WHAT WAS the main stumbling block? It all centred on how much self-rule the West Bank Arabs should have. The Egyptians and the Americans maintained that the autonomy envisaged almost complete control by the Arabs over their own lives. Israel's negotiators insisted that the intention was to grant

the Arabs control over only a minimum of human activities.

The key phrase in Camp David was "full autonomy." And this would seem to be a kind of self-contradiction. Since autonomy implies only partial government, how can a partial thing be "full"? The Egyptian negotiators, and the Americans, put their weight behind the idea of "full," while the Israelis insisted on autonomy as a partial programme.

The truth is that both sides chose deliberately vague formulations at Camp David — otherwise an agreement could never have been signed.

HELLER, in his *Foreign Policy* article, points out that Begin's original autonomy plan of December 1977 was revised and eroded later by various Israeli committees. Originally the plan envisaged the abolition of the military government. Later it was changed to "the military government would be withdrawn," i.e., instead of being in the centre of an Arab town, the military would take up a position in the suburbs. And the military government could veto the administrative council's actions.

The Arabs would manage their education, but Israel could censor the materials. The Arabs could collect direct taxes, but indirect taxes and customs would be in Israeli hands. West Bank residents could manage their agriculture, but they could not control land or water. They could administer justice, but not in relation to Jewish residents or visitors. Israel was also to supervise their radio and television and their international communications.

But of course all these points of negotiations bid fair to become mere footnotes to history, since Israeli settlements are advancing apace, and soon the West Bank will be annexed *de facto*.

Many annexationists, who do not want to see 40 Arabs in the Knesset, have realized that it is "not nice" to keep a large segment of the population without civic rights. So now they would let these Arabs "earn" these rights — by serving in the

## Dry Bones



army or performing national service.

THUS we would have four kinds of residents in Israel.

I can see it now. The scene is an Israeli classroom a few years hence.

Teacher: I want to describe to you the four kinds of residents in Israel. First, there are the Jews within the Green Line and in Judea and Samaria. They have all the civic rights.

These we can call the Classical Israelis. Secondly, there are the Arabs within the Green Line. These also have all the rights, but they do not have to serve in the army. We could not trust them to shoot their cousins. These we can call the Light Classical Israelis. Thirdly, we have the Arabs who live in the "territories." They cannot vote or be elected. These we can call the Deprived Israelis. But some malicious people have said this is not democratic, so we have created a fourth kind of person: an Arab of the territories who volunteers to serve in the army or perform national service, after which he gets full rights. These we

can call Potential Israelis.

Pupil: Suppose an Arab woman of the territories says, "I want to vote, but I can't do national service. I'm 60 years old, sickly, and have a host of grandchildren to care for."

Teacher: She would not be able to get civic rights.

Pupil: But would a 60-year-old Jewish woman from Brooklyn get these rights if she settled in Israel?

Teacher: Yes, immediately.

Second Boy: What would happen if an Arab of the territories goes to live within the Green Line? Or if an Arab of the Green Line goes to live in Samaria?

Teacher: The man from Samaria would still be a Deprived Israeli, and the other would lose his rights because he went to live among the Deprived.

Third Boy: How would you classify our country?

Teacher: Yes, we can sum it up by saying that this is a Jewish country and a democratic state.

The writer is a former teacher of History at Bar-Ilan University.

## READERS' LETTERS

### TERRORISTS OR FREEDOM FIGHTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In the article "Who is a terrorist?" (February 8), your correspondent, Charles Hoffman quoted me as giving the following definition of terrorists and freedom fighters: "...that an organization that goes beyond the limits of conventional warfare and attacks civilians is terrorist..."

Your correspondent has distorted (on purpose?) what I said at the Conference on "Underground Movements: Terrorists or Freedom Fighters?" Indeed, I believe that there is a clear-cut distinction between "terrorists" and "guerrillas" — they don't always have to be "freedom fighters" — namely, that guerrillas wage an irregular war against military personnel or regime centres, whereas the targets of terrorists are women and children. This is similar to the distinction between limited and total war.

Your correspondent added here that my definition would make the Etzel a terrorist organization, alleging that my distinction would "place Etzel squarely in the terrorist camp." The truth is the opposite. The Etzel attacked British army units, with the destruction of aeroplanes at Castina airport as the clearest and best-known example.

This is precisely why there was an outcry when Meir Pa'il reported on Deir Yasin in 1948, although the evidence since then has cast doubt upon his version.

There is no question but that throughout the decade of Etzel's struggle against the British, the targets chosen were entirely within my definition of guerrilla warfare, often at the cost of the lives of Etzel fighters. It is known that Etzel members endangered themselves consciously in their determination not to stain themselves with civilian casualties and to restrict their activities to military and representative British targets.

It is said that your correspondent could not rise above his political bias; compare with the fact that my definition clearly sets the Shi'ite fighters in the Lebanon as "guerrillas" rather than "terrorists," and I said it publicly. It does not make them less of a danger to Israel, but one should not mix likes and dislikes with accepted, technical definitions.

PROFESSOR YUVAL NE'EMAN  
Minister of Science and Development  
Jerusalem.

### Charles Hoffman comments:

One of the central points in my article was that classifying underground organizations in black-and-white, either-or terms such as "terrorists" vs. "freedom fighters" may be useful for polemical purposes, but it obscures understanding of what kinds of actions they actually carried out.

The Etzel did carry out attacks on British military targets, but some of its actions over 10 years also took innocent civilian lives. The latter point was confirmed in an interview at the conference by none other than Dr. Eli Tavin, an Etzel veteran who now heads the Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora of the World Zionist Organization.

Thus some of the actions carried out by the Etzel should be classed as "terrorist." That does not mean, nor did I intend, that the Etzel should be lumped together in the same category with the PLO, or any other underground group one wishes to stigmatize with the "terrorist" label.

### SHOCKING BEHAVIOUR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I was horrified to read the account of wounded citizens being turned away by storekeepers on Jaffa Street after the hand grenade explosion there (February 29). I always felt that, despite the day-to-day economic pressures, the one common denominator for our survival as a people was the kinship and concern between Jew and Jew.

I am sure that many people, if they knew the names of the shops involved, would want to boycott these places of business. Personally, I would not feel comfortable entering a store that turned away a wounded Jew — it could have been me or my own.

RACHEL GRAY  
Jerusalem.

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The scholarship and grant awarding ceremony will take place today, March 14, 1984 at 3.30 p.m., at Haifa University.

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